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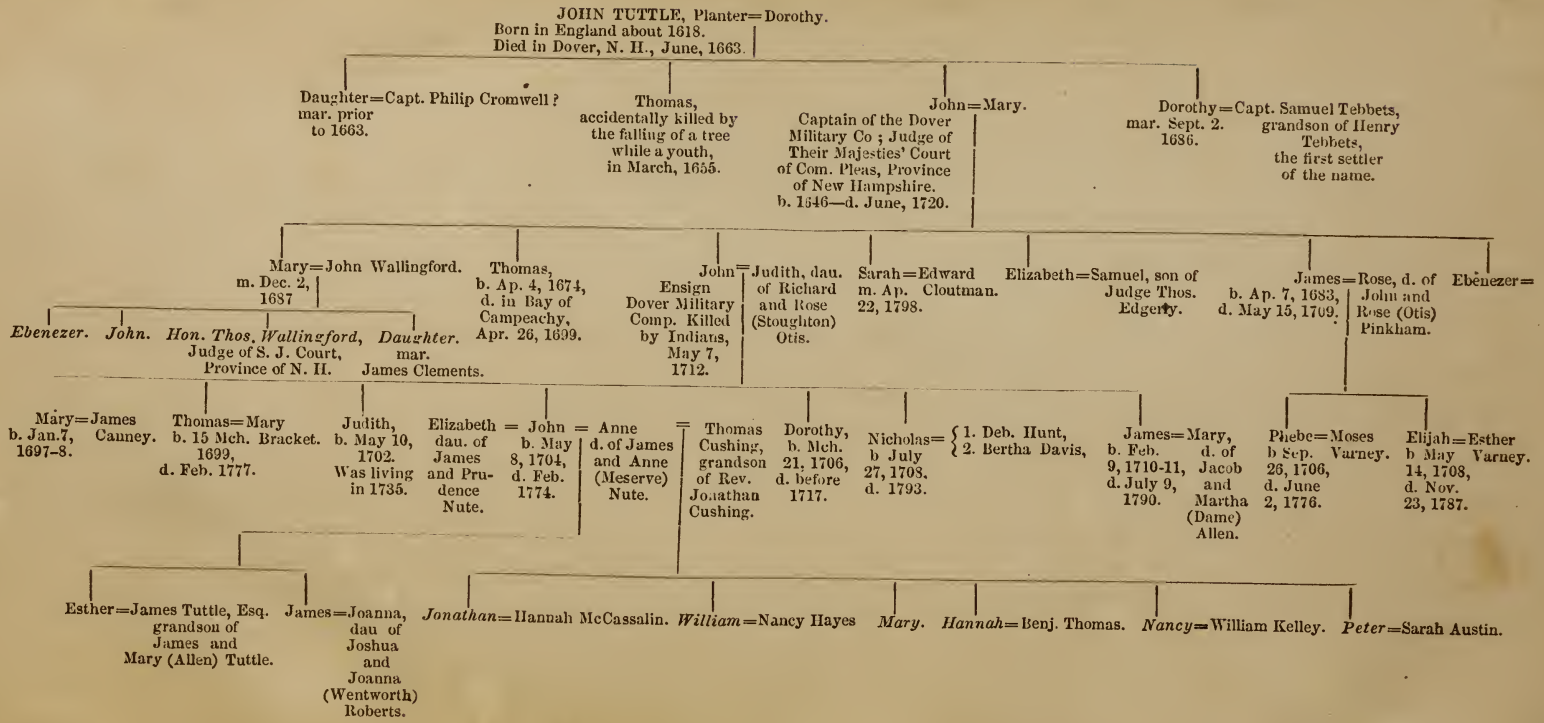
THE TUTTLE FAMILY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.



THE TUTTLE FAMILY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.*

[Communicated by CHARLES W. TUTTLE, A.M.]

TUTTLE or TUTHILL is a surname borne by families in New England for more than two centuries. The English surnames, whence the surname Tuttle is derived, are Tothill or Tuthill, ancient family names in England. These surnames are said to be taken from names of old localities in England and Wales.

Tuttle, the American surname, came to be generally adopted by the second and third generations of descendants of the emigrant settlers, although some branches continue to this day to adhere to the English form of the surname. The second syllable of the English surname passed through every possible change of spelling, before it finally settled into its present form "*tle.*"

The first appearance of this family name in New England was in 1635, when the ship Planter, of London, brought, among her passengers, three families to Boston, viz.: Richard Tuttle, wife and three young children; John Tuttle (brother of Richard), wife and four young children; and William Tuttle, wife and three young children. After remaining a few years in Charlestown, William removed to New Haven, Conn., where descendants of his name continue to this day. Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., President of Wabash College, the celebrated Jonathan Edwards and Aaron Burr, are descended from William of New Haven. Richard settled in Boston, and his brother John in Ipswich. The Tuttles of Massachusetts descend from these two brothers.

JOHN[1] TUTTLE, the ancestor of the New Hampshire Family of Tuttles, settled in Dover, sometime between 1633 and 1640.† Tradition says he had a brother who settled in Connecticut; otherwise it is not known that he was connected with those who came in the Planter to Boston. There is a tradition, current among his descendants, that he came to Dover from Wales; another tradition says he came from the

* For nearly one hundred and fifty years after the first settlement of Dover, there was no person of this surname residing in New Hampshire not of this family. To-day, Tuttles descended from those who came to Boston in 1635 are quite as numerous in the State as those descended from John Tuttle, of Dover.

† "The same day [Oct. 10, 1633] Mr. Grant, in the ship James, arrived at Salem, having been but eight weeks between Gravesend and Salem. He brought Capt Wiggin and about thirty, with one Mr. Leveridge, a godly minister, to Pascataquack." *Winthrop's Hist. of New England.* No list of the names of these "thirty" can now be found. It is supposed that they were the planters of Dover; John Tuttle may have been one of them.

western part of England. A coat-of-arms, in the possession of one branch of the family, corresponds with the arms of the Tothill families of Devonshire, Eng.* Besides, it is a well-known historical fact, that the planters who settled in Dover, between 1633 and 1640, consisted of "families in the west of England, some of whom were of good estates, and of some account for religion." As John[1] Tuttle is here aptly described, so far as estate and religion are concerned, it may be safely concluded, from all the facts, that he is as to the place whence he came. No attempt has yet been made to trace out his connection in England, there being still hope that the private papers of his son, Judge Tuttle, may be discovered and throw more light on this subject of inquiry. All that is here related of him and his children, is derived from public records in New Hampshire.

The history of John[1] Tuttle commences with the appearance of his name in 1640, among the names of the principal citizens of Dover, on a protest against the project of Underhill to place the little republic of Dover under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. It has been inferred that the signers of this protest were the royalists and Church of England men of the settlement, who favored the political and religious views of Mason and Gorges, rather than those of the Massachusetts Puritans. John Tuttle selected for his residence a charming site on the east side of Dover Neck, "bounded with the river on the East, and the lott of Thomas Bearde on the South," and the "Greate High Streete" on the west. This site is about forty rods S. S. East of the first Church—the fortifications about which, are still plainly visible—in what is now Henderson's field. As it was designed to build a "compact town" on this Neck, the land was laid out into house lots and streets, "one quarter of an acre" being called a "house lot." The planters built their houses, and dwelt here, "it being a fine, dry, and healthy situation; so high as to command all the neighboring shores, and afford a very extensive and delightful prospect," while their plantations were farther off in less protected places where there was more room.† John[1] Tuttle owned "eight acres" of this prospective city, on which he lived, and died in 1663, with a belief, probably, that his posterity would be enriched "beyond the dreams of avarice" by this investment. His plantation was on the "west side of Back River adjacent to the Three Creeks;" it is now owned and possessed by Samuel Tuttle, Esq., a descendant of the sixth generation, having always been owned and possessed by the Tuttles. This plantation embraced "lot No. 7" of the "twenty acre lots," which was laid out to John Tuttle

* *Arms.* Az. on a bend ar. cotised or, a lion passant sable. *Crest.* On a mount vert a Cornish chough proper, in its beak a branch of olive, fructed or. These arms were borne by the Tothill family of Peamore, Co. Devon. Other Tothill families in Plymouth and Exeter, Co. Devon, and in London, bore arms differing but slightly from those of the Peamore family. John Tuttle's descent from the Devonshire family is inferred from the possession of these arms by his descendants, and his probable origin in that part of England.

† Dr. Belknap accurately describes this location and the fate of the first settlement: "At Dover is a high neck of land between the main branch of Pascataqua and Back River, about two miles long, and half a mile wide, rising gently along a fine road, and declining on each side like a ship's deck. It commands an extensive and variegated prospect of the rivers, bays, adjacent shores, and distant mountains. It has often been admired by travellers as an elegant situation for a city, and by military gentlemen for a fortress. The first settlers pitched here, but the trade has long since been removed to Cochecho Falls, about four miles further up, and this beautiful spot is almost deserted of its inhabitants."—*Hist. of New Hampshire,* Vol. iii. page 202.

in 1642. It is the only one of these well-known twenty-four "twenty acre lots," laid out to as many persons in 1642, that is now, and always has been, owned by the descendants of the first grantee. Besides this he owned thirty acres of the "400 upland on the Great Bay;" and had granted him by the town a parcel of land which was laid out to his son Judge Tuttle, in 1706.

He is styled in the public records, "John Tuttle, Planter," the last half of the surname being written in all manner of ways. He seems to have communicated to his posterity a bias for his own calling; for, with but very few exceptions, his descendants to this day have been "husbandmen," tenaciously holding on to landed property, as illustrated by the fact of the uninterrupted ownership of the farm, which he owned and cultivated more than two hundred years ago, by his descendants.

John[1] Tuttle died intestate in May or June, 1663, leaving widow Dorothy, and three children. He was probably not far from forty-five years of age at his death. She was appointed Administratrix of her husband's estate, and made return to the Court June 30, 1663. Although cut off by death in the prime of life, soon after he settled in this wilderness his personal property inventoried shows him to be a well-to-do Planter. The Court decreed a distribution of the estate, reciting in its decree "y^t^ the eldest daughter of the deceased is married and hath had her portion already;" that the "youngest daughter is to have £15 when she comes to the age of 18 years, or be disposess of on marrying." The bulk of the property, consisting of real estate, was given to the only son then living, John[2] Tuttle, "when he comes to 21 years of age." The widow Dorothy was taxed for several years after, but nothing further is known of her; nor is it known whether she married her husband in England or here.

1. John[1] Tuttle, by wife Dorothy, had four children, as follows: (2) I. Daughter,[1] who married prior to 1663; she appears to be the wife of Capt. Philip Cromwell; if so, and she survived him, her name was Elizabeth. (3) II. Thomas;[2] he was accidentally killed by the fall of a tree while a young lad. The cause of his death was officially inquired into by the Coroner and a jury consisting of twelve principal citizens of Dover. The verdict of the jury is recorded at Exeter: it recites how "wee found Thomas Tuttell, the son of John Tuttell by the stump of a tree which he had newly fallen upon another tree, rebounding back and fell upon him which was the cause of his death, as wee consider." (4) III. John,[2] b. 1646, d. June, 1720. (5) IV. Dorothy:[2] she married Capt. Samuel Tebbets, one of the principal citizens of Dover. Capt. Tebbets was grandson of Henry Tebbets, the first settler of the name.

4. John,[2] son of John[1] and Dorothy Tuttle, was a man of distinction in civil and military life. He filled, successively, every public office within the gift of the citizens of Dover; and was, by appointment in 1695, Judge of Their Majesties' Court of Common Pleas under the administration of Lt. Gov. Usher. He was Selectman of Dover in 1686–87–88: Town Clerk from 1694 to 1717: Town Treasurer in 1705, and other years following: member of the Provincial Assembly in 1698–99, 1705–6–7. He was one of the six Commissioners sent from Dover to the Convention of 1689, to "meet with the Commissioners of y^e^ other towns of y^e^ Province, to confer about and resolve

upon a method of Government within this Province." *Dover Rec.* The Convention met at Portsmouth, and resolved to put the Province, as it had been before, under Massachusetts, and it was done accordingly. In 1705, Col. Richard Waldron and Judge Tuttle were the "two principal men" of Dover, chosen, "to joyn with the Representatives of said Province, and them invested with full power to hear, debate, and determine matters relating to Mr. Allen's Claim." *Dover Rec.* Besides acting in the public capacities here named, he appears to have been, during all this time, chairman of the board of public surveyors of land. He was one of the leading members of the Church of Dover. While a member of the General Assembly in 1698, he and the other members subscribed a declaration, declaring, "That in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, there is not any transubstantiation of the Elements of Consecration thereof by any person whatsoever. And that the Invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Masse, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are Superstitious and Idolatrous." The town records show a large number of special public trusts confided to him by his fellow citizens.

In a military capacity, Judge Tuttle appears to have "done the State some service." Dover had one Military Company. Its officers were appointed by the Governor and Council, and were selected for their fitness, especially at this period when a bloody war was raging between the whites and the Indians. In 1689, he was "Lieut. John[2] Tuttle" of this Company; he had probably been Ensign some time before. In 1692, he was Captain of this Company, and remained so for about ten years. He is ever afterwards called "Capt. John[2] Tuttle" in the public records. While Captain, he had charge of all the military defences of Dover; and was often engaged with his company, or with soldiers sent him, in scouting and hunting after the Indian enemy. The Council and Assembly Records of these years show, to some extent, what his arduous military duties were, while chief Military Officer of Dover.

Judge Tuttle lived on the west side of Dover Neck, near where Alonzo Pinkham now lives. His homestead reached from the road to Back River, and included what has ever since been called "Captain's Hill." He gave this homestead to his son Ebenezer[3] Tuttle, who sold it to Judge Millet in 1738. John[4] Tuttle, son of Ebenezer,[3] repurchased some part of it, many years afterwards, and lived there till his death in 1796. The "Tuttle Burial Ground" was on the east side of the homestead next to the road. Not within the memory of the oldest resident on the Neck, has there been any other private burial ground below the hill where the old Church stood. The first settlers on this part of the Neck, including John[1] Tuttle (I.), lie buried in the old cemetery on the east side of the road above "Meeting-house Hill," or the site of the old Church. Not more than three generations of Tuttles lie buried in this old "Tuttle Burial Ground," which is now barely discernible.

Judge Tuttle died in June, 1720, leaving a large estate which he disposed of by will among his children and grandchildren. His wife Mary survived him, and was Executrix of his will. Her family name is not known. Lieut. Tristam Heard and Capt. Francis Mathews were named in the will as trustees of his grandchildren.

Children of Judge John[2] Tuttle, by wife Mary: (6) I. Mary,[3] mar. John Wallingford, and was living in 1717. Their children were: *Ebenezer; John;* daughter, who mar. *James Clements,* and *Hon. Thomas Wallingford,* for twenty-four years Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Province of New Hampshire. (7) II. Thomas,[3] b. April 4, 1674; died in the Bay of Campeachy, April 26, 1699. (8) III. John;[3] he was killed by the Indians May 7, 1712. (9) IV. Sarah,[3] mar. Edward Cloutman, and was living in 1735. (10) V. Elizabeth,[3] mar. Samuel, son of Judge Thomas Edgerly, and was living in 1717. *Hon. James H. Edgerly,* of Rochester, late Judge of C. C. Pleas, now Judge of Probate for Strafford County, is fifth in descent from Elizabeth.[3]—(11) VI. James,[3] b. April 7, 1683; d. May 15, 1709. (12) VII. Ebenezer,[3] under age in 1717.

8. Ensign John[3] Tuttle, second son of Judge John[2] and Mary Tuttle, mar. Judith, dau. of Richard and Rose (Stoughton) Otis. Rose and her brother, Sir Nicholas Stoughton, Bart., were the only children of Anthony Stoughton, Esq., of Stoughton, in Surry, England. (*Reg.* vol. v. pages 179, 354.) Judith gave her third son the christian name of her uncle, Sir Nicholas. Stoughton has been a favorite christian name among her descendants in the Tuttle line, in commemoration of the connection of the two families. Ensign John[3] Tuttle held several civil offices; he was Ensign of the Dover Military Company. He is always referred to as "John Tuttle, Jr.," or "Ensign Tuttle," in the records. He lived on the west side of Back River, about one mile from his father's, on the farm which his grandfather John[1] Tuttle (1) owned in his life time, and which had descended to Judge Tuttle, who, probably, designed to give it to his son Ensign Tuttle, had he lived to receive it, but gave it to his two eldest sons. The cellar of the house is still visible on a ridge in the field, about half way between the house of Samuel Tuttle, Esq., and the old burial ground in the pasture, near the river, where Ensign Tuttle and his wife are buried. He owned a large tract of land in the parish of Somersworth, and another at Tole End. Ensign Tuttle was cut off in the prime of life by the hand of the "Indian enemy." On the seventh of May, 1712, while attending to some business at his mill, on the upper falls of the Cochecho, accompanied by his eldest son, he was suddenly set upon by a party of maruading Indians, overpowered and slain. Thomas,[4] his son, escaped. The Boston *News Letter,* of May 12, 1712, has the following allusion to this attack of the Indians. "On Tuesday they [Indians] mortally wounded and scalped John Crommit, of Dover. . . . On Wednesday, at Tole End Mill, about a mile from Col. Waldron's, Ensign Tuttle was killed." This melancholy tragedy recalls, in this connection, the fact that his wife Judith, at the time of the "Great Massacre in Dover" in 1689, when her father, brother and sister were slain, and her father's garrison burned by the Indians, was taken captive with her two other sisters, all young girls, and carried away; but the Indians were overtaken by a party of soldiers at Conway, on their way to Canada, and Judith and her two young sisters were rescued from their captors and brought back to Dover. The untimely death of her husband left Judith a widow with six young children, the eldest fourteen, and the youngest two years old. Their success in life indicates that she was a woman of ability and intelligence.

The children of Ensign John[3] and Judith (Otis) Tuttle were: (13) I. Mary,[4] b. Jan. 7, 1697–8; she mar. James Canney, a wealthy landowner. (14) II. Thomas,[4] b. March 15, 1699–1700; d. Feb., 1777. (15) III. Judith,[4] b. May 10, 1702; she was unmarried in 1734. (16) IV. John,[4] b. May 8, 1704; d. Feb., 1774. (17) V. Dorothy, b. March 21, 1706; she died before 1717. (18) VI. Nicholas,[4] b. July 27, 1708; d. 1793. (19) VII. James,[4] b. Feb. 9, 1710–11; d. July 9, 1790.

14. Thomas,[4] eldest son of Ensign John[3] and Judith (Otis) Tuttle, lived on the ancestral estate on the west side of Back River. Judge Tuttle added to it, by purchase, so that it was large enough for division; and he gave the whole, in nearly equal moieties, to the two oldest sons of his deceased son, Ensign John[3] Tuttle, in this clause of his will: "I Give and Bequeathe to my two Grandsons, viz.: Thomas[4] Tuttle and John[4] Tuttle, all my Lands, Flatts, Creeks, and Marshes, which I am now in possession of, lying on the west side of Back River, adjacent to the Three Creeks." He then points out the division, giving Thomas[4] the north half of the estate. On his share of the estate Thomas[4] built a house, where he lived and died, which stood very near the house of Samuel Tuttle, Esq. Thomas[4] mar. Mary Bracket. She died Feb. 28, 1773. Thomas[4] and his wife were members of the Society of Friends: most of his descendants are of this religious persuasion. His uncle James[3] (11) was the first of this family who joined this religious sect, whose members met with terrible persecution in Dover at its first introduction. Thomas[4] was Selectman of Dover in 1762–63. The children of Thomas[4] and Mary (Bracket) Tuttle were: (20) I. Mary,[5] b. Dec. 29, 1723; mar. Daniel Twombly. (21) II. Hope, b. Sept. 25, 1725; mar. Richard Scammon, Jr. (22) III. Sarah, b. April 16, 1727; mar. John Hanson. (23) IV. Elisha,[5] b. Feb. 14, 1729. (24) V. Samuel,[5] b. Jan. 3, 1731. (25) VI. Thomas,[5] b. April 21, 1733; d. July 31, 1803; mar. Sarah, dau. of William and Mary (Horne) Varney. Thomas[7] Tuttle, M.D., of Northwood, is his grandson. (26) VII. Abigail,[5] b. Feb. 25, 1735, d. 1793; she mar. Nathaniel Varney. (27) VIII. Ebenezer,[5] b. Feb. 5, 1737; d. Dec. 13, 1796; he mar. Deborah, dau. of John Leighton, and lived on the homestead of his father. His eldest son Tobias[6] Tuttle (b. Aug. 25, 1769; d. Sept. 30, 1822) was a prominent citizen of Dover. He was distinguished as a teacher of Navigation and Surveying: he taught the public schools for many years: he was Selectman and Representative during many years. He built the fine brick block standing on the south west side of "Tuttle Square," which is said to be the first brick building ever built in Dover. (28) IX. Reuben,[5] b. March 26, 1739; mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Tobias and Judith (Varney) Hanson, and removed to Maine. (29) X. Bathsheba,[5] b. Aug. 28, 1741; d. 1821; mar. Joseph Varney, brother of Nathaniel. (30) XI. Tabitha,[5] b. June 18, 1744.

16. John,[4] second son of Ensign John[3] and Judith (Otis) Tuttle, was eight years old when his father was slain by the Indians; he lived on the west side of Back River, on a farm given him by his grandfather, Judge Tuttle. The house is still standing, and now occupied by the widow of the late Capt. Thomas[7] Tuttle. His farm adjoined that of his brother Thomas[4] (14); their houses were not many rods apart. John[4] Tuttle, is described as a man of intelligence,

of a mild even temper, and much inclined to the religious belief of his brother Thomas,[4] who was a *Friend*; but he never joined that sect. He mar. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of James and Prudence Nute. Children of John[4] and Elizabeth (Nute) Tuttle; order of ages uncertain: (31) I. JOHN,[5] mar. and had four children: name of his wife unknown. His dau. Lydia, mar. Clement Meserve, son of Lieut. Clement Meserve; the late Hon. Silas Meserve, of Bartlett, Judge of the C. C. Pleas, was one of their children. (32) II. PAUL,[5] mar. Lydia Jacobs, and lived and died on the homestead of his father. (33) III. Silas,[5] b. May 2, 1732; d. Nov. 3, 1797; mar. Elizabeth, sister of Lydia Jacobs. He was a school teacher, and something of a mathematician; he lived and died at the old homestead. The late Col. John[7] Tuttle, of Barnstead, was his grandson; Francis[8] Tuttle, M.D., of Somersworth, is a great-grandson. (34) IV. Dorothy,[5] mar. Jacobs. (35) V. Prudence,[5] mar. Bunker. (36) VI. Hannah,[5] mar. Samuel Langley, of Lee. (37) VII. Anne,[6] mar. Leighton. (38) VIII. Martha,[5] mar. Jacobs. (39) IX. Job,[5] b. July 23, 1743, d. Nov. 3, 1826; he mar. his cousin Sarah, dau. of James and Anne (Meserve) Nute, and removed to Lebanon, Me. Col. Job[7] Nute Tuttle, of Maine, is a grandson. John[4] Tuttle mar. 2d, Anne, dau. of James and Anne (Meserve) Nute. She d. July 27, 1819. She was a niece of his first wife, Elizabeth. Anne Meserve was dau. of Clement and Elizabeth (Jones) Meserve, and sister of Col. Nathaniel Meserve, who distinguished himself at the taking of Louisburg in 1745, and afterwards at Crown Point, in the war with France, and who died at the second siege of Louisburg in 1758. His son George, who was Collector of Portsmouth, and Stamp Officer, under the Stamp Act, for New Hampshire, had dau. Sarah, who mar. Hon. James Sheafe, U. S. Senator, of Portsmouth. The children of John[4] and Anne (Nute) Tuttle, were: (40) X. Esther,[5] b. March, 1772, d. July 15, 1843; mar. James[6] Tuttle, Esq., a well-known citizen and magistrate of Dover, a grandson of James[4] (19). (41) XI. JAMES,[5] b. Dec. 25, 1773; died Aug. 28, 1856; he mar. Joanna, dau. of Joshua and Joanna (Wentworth) Roberts, of Somersworth. She was born Oct. 14, 1777, d. Sept. 27, 1849. Her father, Joshua Roberts, was of the fifth generation of descent from Gov. Thomas Roberts, who came over with Hilton in 1623, and who was the last Governor of Dover prior to its coming under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, in 1641. His wife Joanna Wentworth was dau. of Mark and Elizabeth (Wentworth) Wentworth, who were grandchildren of William Wentworth, of Dover, the ancestor of this distinguished family, which furnished Governors for New Hampshire for nearly sixty years. William Wentworth was of the same illustrious family with Sir Thomas[1] Wentworth, the great Earl of Strafford, who was executed in 1641.* Sir John Wentworth, the last Royal Governor of New Hampshire, was fifth in descent from William. The children of James[5] and Joanna (Roberts) Tuttle, were: (42) I. Charles,[6] b. April 26, 1801; d. May 31, 1814. (43) II. MOSES,[6] b. July 26, 1803; d. Oct. 28, 1859; he mar. Mary, dau. of Lieut. Joseph[1] and Mehitable (Dore)[1] Merrow, of Newfield, Me.

...aking of Sir Thomas Wentworth, the Earl of Strafford, who was beheaded May 12, ...e in his British PEERAGE says: "Of this very illustrious family, was William ... who emigrated from the County of York, in England, to Boston, and removed ...o New Hampshire."

She was b. Feb. 7, 1806; d. Aug. 23, 1845. Her father, Lieut. Merrow, was in the war of 1812; and was fourth in descent from Dr. Samuel Merrow, who was settled in Dover as early as 1720.* Moses and Mary (Merrow) Tuttle had children born in Newfield, viz.: Charles[7] Wesley, lawyer: Freeman: Mary[7] Merrow: Joel[7] Stoughton: Horace[7] Parnell, Paymaster U. S. Navy:† Ira:[7] Francis,[7] Ensign U. S. Navy. (44) III. Sarah[6] Ann, b. May 2, 1806, mar. her cousin John[7] Williams Tuttle, son of James Tuttle, Esq. (45) IV. Joanna,[6] b. April 8, 1811; d. Aug. 8, 1829. (46) V. Charlotte,[6] b. April 18, 1812. (47) VI. Elizabeth[6] Abbie, b. Nov. 22, 1816; mar. Lieut. Col. Henry Meserve, son of Ebenezer and Joanna (Smith) Meserve. Ebenezer was son of Lieut. Clement and Abigail (Ham) Meserve, who lived in the old "Meserve Garrison," and who was brother of Col. Nathaniel Meserve. (48) VII. Hannah[6] Cushing, b. Oct. 26, 1823, mar. Capt. Joseph Augustus Nute, son of the late Meserve Nute, whose father, Lieut. Paul Nute,‡ was brother to Anne (Nute) Tuttle. Rev. Ephraim Nute, Unitarian clergyman, is grandson of Meserve Nute.‡ John[4] Tuttle died in 1774, leaving widow Anne and two young children, Esther[5] and James.[5] His widow Anne was mar. by Rev. Dr. Belknap, Feb. 12, 1778, to Thomas Cushing, son of Peter, grandson of Rev. Jonathan Cushing, of Hingham, who was minister in Dover from 1717 to 1769. Children of Thomas and Anne (Tuttle) Cushing, were: 1. *Jonathan*, b. Oct. 27, 1778, mar. Hannah McCasselin, d. May 6, 1827: 2. *William*, b. April 17, 1781; mar. Nancy Hayes: 3. *Mary*, b. Dec. 11, 1783; never mar.; d. Dec. 7, 1837: 4. *Hannah*, b. Feb. 22, 1785; mar. Benjamin Thomas: 5. *Nancy*, b. March 26, 1787; mar. William Kelley; d. Aug. 27, 1831: 6. *Peter*, b. Feb. 29, 1790; mar. Sarah Austin.

18. Nicholas,[4] third son of Ensign John[3] and Judith (Otis) Tuttle, mar. 1st, Deborah Hunt; 2d, Bertha Davis. He settled in that part of Dover which is now called Lee; he subsequently removed to Nottingham, where he died in 1793, and where his descendants have been numerous. His grandfather, Judge Tuttle, gave him lands on the east side of Dover Neck, "lying and being between Leftenant Beard's land and Nutter's, and the High Street on the west and the river on the east." This tract included the homestead of John[1] Tuttle (1) the first settler. Nicholas[4] sold this land to Judge Millet in 1735. The children of Nicholas[4] and Deborah (Hunt) Tuttle were: (49) I.

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* Dr. Samuel Merrow (he wrote his name Merrey) was resident of Dover, and one of the early proprietors of Rochester. Dr. Merrow had wife Mary, and children: Samuel, Benjamin, and perhaps others. Samuel lived in Rochester, and had wife Abigail and children: 1. Samuel; 2. Joseph, mar. Mary, dau. of Philip and Mary (Wallingford) Dore, and lived in Shapleigh, Me. Lieut. Joseph Merrow, of Newfield, was one of their sons; 3. William, mar. Mary Haley, and lived in Standish, Me.; 4. Lieut. Joshua, mar. Margaret Garland, and lived in Rochester; 5. Ruth; 6. Mary. Augustus D. Merrow, M.D., and his brother James M. Merrow, M.D., Surgeon 2d N. H. Reg. in the late war, of Newfield, are grandsons of Lieut. Joseph Merrow.

† Horace Parnell Tuttle, astronomical assistant at the Harvard College Observatory from 1857 to 1862, inclusive. He discovered the two new Planets called Maia and Clytia; also, several new nebulæ, and a great number of comets.

‡ James Nute (Newt), planter, the ancestor of the Nute Family, came to Portsmouth fr[om] England, in 1631, with a company of planters sent over by Mason. He subsequently se[t] on Dover Neck, near the Church. His plantation was on the west side of Back [R.] adjoining lot No. 10, on the river, which lot he bought of John Newgrow. This pl[ace] has always been owned and occupied by his descendants, Capt. Thomas Nute, [the] late Meserve Nute, of the seventh generation of descendants, being the present